CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS. GEN. BABGOCK BESIGNS NO SEGRETAB

LLYSSES S. CHMT. JR., HIS PRODUBLE SUCCESSOR INTERNAL REVENUE HALF-YEARLY RECEIPTS

GRANT'S FAITH IN MISSOURI JURIES

Nondescript Financial Policy of Democrats

ALASKA SEAL FUR INVESTIGATION

The Lost Found. Lyman Elmore arrived here on the "limited

express" yesterday, and was confronted with a rulpsons at the hotel register. He goes before the Judiciary Committee to-day on the Memphis and El Paso case. Examining the Board of Audit's Books. In accordance with the resulution passed by the House on Thursday authorizing the Committee on the District of Columb a to appoint an expert to examine into the books and vouchers of the Heard of Audit, Mr. John Morris of this city has

teen selected for that duty. Sepator Sharen. Senator Sharon, of Nevada, arrived in the city yesterday and took rooms at the Arlington. He has not yet been sworn in, but will be when

he presents himself in the Sensto chamber on Monday next. It is expected that he will remain in the city during the remainder of the The Spencer Investigation. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elec-

tions held a meeting yesterday and agreed to theroughly investigate the charges against Senater Spencer. To this end subportus were made out for a number of witnesses to appear and testify. The committee hold another meeting next Monday. When the investigation begins it will

General Babcock Resigned from the Private

Secretaryship. It is generally understood that long before Gen. ock went to St. Louis-in fact, in the inciptency of the trouble that has just ended-he tendered his resignation of the office of private secretary to the President. It is further understood, and probably with accuracy, that the President refused to accept it, and that now Gen. Babcock insists upon being ordered to duty. This will be done. It is believed that Ulysses Grant, jr., will

Confirmations. The Senate in executive session yesterday confirmed the following nominations: George L. Beal, to be pension agent at Portland, Maine; Simeon Bodge, collector of customs for the Dis triet of Marbichoad, Mass. United States Contrict of Marbinouad, Mass. United States Con-sule-Benjamin N. Barrow, of Nebrasks, at Dub-lin: John M. Wilson, of Ohio, at Hamburg; Wil-cen King, of Pennsylvania, at Bremen. Postuneters-C. W. Carmany, Lebanou, Pa.; Mrs. Hattie Lucas, Ames, Iowa; D. L. Webster, Denison City, Texas.

Detailed Estimates of Departments.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has agreed to report the bill heretofore introduced by Representative Whittihorne requiring the Navy Department to make a detailed instead of several general estimates, as heretofore, for way of the general estimates, as nerectores, for may of the mays, including the contingent fund and the stems for the support of the civil establishments at may yards and stations. The same principle is applied to all the bureaus and to the Marine Corps. It is provided that appropriations made for one class or item of expenditure shall not be used or expended for any other class.

:Fishways on the Potomac-The Speaker laid before the House yesterday a aunication from the Commissioners of the of the Legislature of Maryland recommending an appropriation for a lishway at the Great Falls of the Potomac. The Commissioners, in their communication, call attention to the fact that the figh supply is a matter of great importance to the people of the District, as well as to the people of Maryland and Virginia, and they therefore deem

Mr. Hanning, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House, presented yester-day an interesting statement showing the nationality of the exlisted men of the regular army of the United States from January 1, 1865, to De-cember 31, 1874. The total number enlisted in that period was 183,859 men. Of this number 97,-166, or more than one half, were natives of the United States. Ireland turnished the next largest number, 38,469; Germany the next, 23,107; England the next, 9,007; Canada, 4,762, and Sect-land 2,406. Turkey and Egypt one each, and nearly every nationality in the world furnished recruits from 2 to 900.

The Emma Mine Scandal and Machado Claim.

General Cadwallader, Assistant Secretary of State, appeared before the liquise Committee on Foreign Affairs vesterday, and stated that Mr. Fish was unwell and could not appear before the committee in response to its invitation. Mr. Cadwallader stated that the correspondence furnished by the State Department with reference to the Emma mine scandal and the Machado claim was a copy of all the correspondence on the subject in the possession of the State Depart-ment. The committee agreed to report this to the House, and ask that it be printed and re-committed.

Wanting Bread in Washington. A committee of fifteen men from the discharged employees of the Washington navy yard were at

families. They said they would gladly work en-time for pay, that the Nipsic and Wyoming are there for necessary repairs, and that they only wanted employment that would get them credit-with the butchers and bakers. They seemed dis-treesed, and begged for assurances it an (mmedi-ate appropriation to warrant work could not be granted. They got no encouragement. They called out each member of the House Naval Com-tee, and had a personal talk with them sepa-rately.

The sub-Committee of Ways and Means met yesterday to investigate the affairs of the Alaska Fur Seal Company. Col. Miller, president of the

The Funding Bonds, Sinking Pund, &c. The debate in the Senate yesterday on the question of funding the 6-per-cent, bonds into the at a developed the fact that the Senate has a keen appreciation of what constitutes the honor of the Government, and a refined disposition to preserve that honor intact. The question whether preserve that honor intact. The question whether it would be better to wait two or three years, and paying six per cent, and then fund at 4 per cent. In a long bond of fifty years, or to fund now in a 4-per-cent bond at thirty years, was fully discussed, and it was shown that we could fund now at 4-per-cent bond at the years, say three years, fund at 4. But the idea entered into the heads of some of the Senators that we could suspend the sinking fund. Mr. Sherman said that, it answer to Mr. Allison, he wished he could assure the world that the sinking fund would not be disturbed within twenty, three years, meaning that in that time it would wipe out the debt. Very few people understand that the sinking fund is a continually increasing affair. This year it is \$25,00,00,00, next year it will be \$43,00,000 and so on by compounding interest on a part of it, it is probable that within the twenty-three years mentioned the entire United States debt will be wiped out. It is admitted that Congress has the right at any time to suspend the sinking fund, but the

The Currency Question with the Democracy. The caucus committee of the Democracy met yesterday morning at 10 c clock and developed simmered down to the single point that Messra. Holman, Bright and Walker had, actuated by local expectations, determined to resist everything that world stand in the way. They believed they could carry for the Democracy, upon the soft-money issue, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and the South, except Texas. There has been, throughout the entire discussion of this matter in committee, something approaching what the Greeks would have called a tunnit or uprising of men ready for any species of devilment. There has been no cohesion, no fixedness of purpose, no precenceived unit or intent—nothing that would give a single idea as to what the committee was appointed for. It certainly was never appointed to arree upon anything. The business people of the nation have nothing to do with parties, except to select a party that will do the best for them. simmered down to the single point that Messrs.

ties, except to select a party that will do the best for them.

The fidelity of the nation and the employment of laborers rest upon energy and capital, and politicians can do nothing to prevent the utilization of both, except through foolishness. The Republicans have planted themselves squarely upon the platform, with a single side issus in Indiana. The Democrate do not stand anywhere, and as the

matter ended last night, after about thirty hours of the different sessions of the caucus committee, they landed where they started—nowhere. Their financial policy cannot be determined either by a committee or by the caucus, for no matter what the committee shall report, the caucus will disagree; no matter what the caucus shall report, the House will disagree, and no matter what the House shall pass, the Senate will disagree, and the President is likely to vote any repeal of the resumption act. So the Democracy will be left shivering in the cold with its financial propositions.

Half Yearly Internal Revenue Receipts. A statement prepared at the internal revenue office, showing the collections from internal revenue sources for the first six months of the fiscal present year as compared with the first six

	1874.		1875.	
Spirits Tobacco Fermented liquor. Banks and bankers Adhesive stamps Penalities Articles and occupa-	\$23,964,276 19,171,928 4,696,033 2,134,679 3,117,789 111,203	98 19, 97 4, 66 2, 94 3,	312,967 695,471 798,635 693,573 236,677 137,263	82
but now exempt.	366,577	25	302,782	51

\$53 572,859 46 \$57,602,741 24 The President on the Babcock Acquittal-The first dispatch received from St. Louis by the President on Thursday was from Mr. Storre. It read: "Long, strong and favoratle charge from judge. Jury out for deliberation." The second was that the jury acquitted Baboock on the first

informal ballot. There was a lapse of probably three hours between the two dispatches. The President was the only person around the Executive Mansion who had maintained that the jury would acquit him. All others believed that there would be a disagreement. But he said there was no evidence to convict him, or implicate him in the least criminal degree, and he believed that the men in St. Louis were sensible enough to realize the responsibility of the position of sworn jurors. When the second dispatch was received ne opened it, and, without any exhibition of feeling, said it was from St. Louis. Somebody asked what it said. He handed it to the next person, and sent for his son. Then he said: "Take this to Mrs. Babcock, and say to her that I hope she will bear up under the good news with fertifude equal to her display of strength in the midst of her recent troubles." There was an evident feeling of satisfaction warming the President's countenance at the moment, but after and beyond that his imperturbable character showed nothing beyond its determination in his face. He said nothing except the single remark of address to Mrs. Babcock. informal ballot. There was a lapse of probably

Thomas G. Wilson has been appointed gauger for the Second district of North Carolina. The following storekeepers are also appointed: H. Chy Eagley and Delaphane Fanquier, for the Seventh district of Virginia, and Wim. S. McFarland for the Fifth district of Kentucky. The balances in the Treasury at the close of ousiness on yesterday were as follows: Currency, \$0,730,150; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$45,530,000; coin, \$7.,127,757; including coin certificates, \$37, 959,200; outstanding legal tenders, \$371,273,140.

The Cabinet session yesterday presented no important features of interest. Quiet reigned, as usual. All the members were present, excepting Mr. Fish, who was represented by one of the assistant secretaries of the State Department.

Warm Discussion in Congress. Manuto, Feb. 25 .- A warm discussion occurred in the Congress yesterday between Senors Cas-telar and Canova Bel Castillo, about the validity of the election in the Fourth arrondissement of Harcelona. The House subsequently sustained

King Allonso has returned to Tologa. The royal army immediately afterward commenced to march against the Carlists refuged in the mountain districts between Leita and Alsasua. General Prima de Rivera occupies the defiles of Alduides, on the frontier, in order to provent the Carlists from escaping to France. The royalists have taken eighteen steel cannon, a quantity of powder and arms, and a number of horses abandened by the Carlists. tain districts between Leiza and Alsasua. Gen-

INDENNITY FOR CUBAN OUTRAGES. Panis, Feb. 25.—It is stated that Spain has agreed to pay an indemnity to the family of M. Reygondeau, executed in Cuba, and court-martial Reygondeau, executed in Cuba, and court-martial the officer who ordered the execution.

Lonnew, Feb. 25.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says it is thought King Alfonso will very scon issue a proclamation to the nation and an appeal for peace, and then return to Madrid, where he will make a solemn entry.

A Hayonne dispatch to the Times says a communication from Sanestoban Thursday rejorted that Ihn Carlos and Gen. Caserta had concentrated their forces, consisting of eighteen battalions and lifty guns, at Sanesteban, Ituran and Leins. Gen. Perula was at Burgotue, near Valcarlos. Three hundred sick and wounded Carlists were at Leveca. Many Carlists are entering France near Alduides.

Annovin. Feb. 25.—Four Carlist battalions, the first which enlisted in sympuzous, have submitted to King Alfonso and asked for amnesty.

SUBMISSION OF CARLISTS. MADRID, Feb. 25.—The Garette (efficial) pub-lishes details of the submissions which have so far been made by the Carlists. It estimates that in addition to the four Carlists battainins at An-dover a total of 1,400 persons have returned to their allegiance. Among them are the Marquis of Villaverde and Generals Blanc and Palacto, who have tendered their submission to the Spanish consul at Bayonne. King Alfonso with Ontol men and 40 cannon has left Tolosa for Alessus.

CASTELLAR'S EXCITING SPEECH. Lownow, Feb. 25.—A dispatch to the Standard says that during the debate in Congress on the elections Senor Castellar charged that all Riods of violence and abase had been practiced at the elections in Barcelona and Ubeda. He offered to renounce his immunity as a deputy in order to prove his assertion; and declared his Intention on

An American Whaler and the Survivors of the Strathmore.

London, Feb. 25.—It was the American whater Young Phonix, of New Bedford, that rescued forty-one of the survivors of the emigrant ship Strathmore. She took them aboard on the 22d of January, and on the 26th of that month trans-

latter vessel, which has arrived at Point de Gall and landed the unfortunates, reports the above details. THE WORKSOF BIOTS. LONDON, Feb. 25.—The riots at Worksop yesterday, on the occasion of the election, were caused by a gang of operatives from a neighboring collect. No serious damage was done and all is quiet now.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—It is announced that the Government will undertake the prosecution of Richard Bauner Cakley, the proprietor and manager of the Co-operative Credit Bank, for swindling.

manager of the Co-operative Credit Bank, for swinding.

The steamboat from Calais to Dover to-day brought the six Greeks and five others of the crew of the ship Lennie who are accused of having murdered the captain and others on the high seas. They were examined in France and extradited, and will be tried here for murder.

Loybook, Feb. 23.—In the House of Lords to-day the judicature amendment bill passed its second reading. The United States steamer Franklin will take on board the works of art by Americans in England for the Philadelphia Exhibition.

Caucus of Moderate Republicans. Panis, Feb. 25.—Le Liberte reports that a meeting of mederate Republicans was held yesterday at the residence of ex-President Thiers. The a committee on pardons be appointed, which shall be less severe than the tormer committee, and permit those persons to return to France who are innocent of crimes against the common law, and those who were more misguided than guilty. This measure was offered as a substitute for the This measure was offered as a substitute for the radical proposal of complete armesty. Mr. Gambetta sends word that he will soon return to Paris from the South and says he will first wait on M. Thiers, with whom he wishes to be on good terms, notwithstanding the rumors to the con-

MAHON'S PROBANG.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Paris letter to the Times contains the following: "It is said that President MacAlahon will issue a manifesto, which is to be read at the opening of the Unambers as a preface to the programme of the ministry, that the members of the new ministry, except Decaya, Ulssey and Montaignac, will belong to the Left Centre. If the above report is confirmed, the Chambers will open under reassuring auspices."

Heytlen Finances. NEW YORK, Feb. 23.-Mail advices from Capa Haytlen dated February I state that the finances of Hayti are fearfully damaged. The money disappears and nobody knows where it goes. The duties on all produce have been raised. The foreign merchants and foreign clerks have been taxed. The latter are to pay \$300 a year. The old law has been put in force which probibles any old law has seen put in force which promists any foreigner from selling at retail. No foreigner is allowed to sell an juvoice of less than \$660. All these measures hive created much discontent, and add to this the fall of coffee in Europe, together with the fears of invasion, the depression of all business will assily be undertical.

The Industrial Exhibition Company. NEW YORK, Feb. 25.-Messrs. Morganthan Bruno & Co., 23 Park Row, formerly bankers of the Industrial Exhibition Company, were arrested to-day on complaint of the manager of the company, E. McMurdy, who charges them with retaining \$110,000 worth of the company's bonds,

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT. BONDS ATTACKS UPON THE SINKING PUND

PASSAGE OF THE NEW TUNDING BILL

WEST POINT APPROPRIATION BILL Repudiation of the laterest on District Bonds

Hereford, Clymer, Holman Against Buckner

FRIDAY, February 23, 1878.
The House resolution authorizing the President deliver to the widow of Henry Nash, of Rhode island, the medal made for him by order of Congress was, on motion of Mr. ANTHONY, taken upland passed. Mr. CONKLING presented joint resolutions of the New York Legislature, against the grant-

ing of subsidies to the TEXAS PACIFIC BAILBOAD or any other railroad corporation; which, on his motion, were read and referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Also, the petition of Peter R. Ross, late surgeon Also, the petition of Peter K. Ross, late surgeon of the New York Seventh volunteers. Pensions. Mr. ALLISON pretented the petition of 170 citizens of Delaware county, Iowa, asking the repeal of the specie resumption act. Finance. Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., from Committee on Revolutionary Chaims, reported adversely on the bill to provide for the claims of revolutionary efficiers, but it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wis, from the Committee on Claims reported adversely on the netition of Mr. CAMERON, of Wis., from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on the petition of Sarah E. Weston, and the committee was discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported House resolution to provide for the distribution of the remaining copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, with an amendment providing that the Senate shall have 1,600 copies and the House 1,500 copies. Agreed, to and the resolution passed as amended.

mended. Mr. BOOTH, from CONMITTEE ON PENSIONS.

market of certain lands in the Territory of Utah.
Public Lands.
Mr. HOWE introduced bill for improvement of Chippewa river, in Wisconsin. Commerce, Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, introduced bill to establish certain post routes in Wisconsin. Mr. SHERMAN called up bill increasing the

FOUR AND A-HALF PER CENT. BONDS to \$100,0000, and make them a thirty-year instead of a fifteen-year bond. He explained the views of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the necessity of a speedy passage of the measure, and his belief that they could be immediately put on the market, and the same number of 6 per cents with drawn.

Mr. DAVIS asked how many 6 per cents were out now.

out now.
Mr. SHERMAN said he thought about \$1,000,-Mr. SHERMAN said he thought about \$1,000,000,000,000.
Mr. SAULSBURY thought we had better try to sell the four per cents before putting out any of the higher rate. He thought there would be no difficulty in selling the four per cents.
Mr. SHERMAN said the Secretary had not heretofore been able to sell any of the four-and-a-half per cents. The Secretary thought if Congress would make them a long bend he could dispose of them without trouble.
Alt. WALLACE asked why not make the 4 per cents a fifty-pear bond, and then they could be sold.
Mr. SHERMAN did not know about that. He was opposed, however, to issuing a fifty-pear Mr. SHERMAN did not know about that. He was opposed, however, to issuing a fifty year bond, as he believed the public debt would all be paid off before that time.

Mr. ALLISON said this new loan ought to be exempted from the provisions of the sinking fund. The operations of the sinking would at the present rate pay off the debt in twenty-three years, and these bonds were to run thirty years. He thought they would sell better if exempted from the operations of the sinking fund.

Mr. SHERMAN said the sinking fund was in the control of Congress and could be regulated hereafter. He would be glad off the Senator from lows would guarantee that the sinking fund should not be disturbed for twenty-three years.

Mr. EBAUNIS said he regretted to hear the Senator from Ohio admit that

THE SINKING PUND THE SINKING FUND

THE SINKING FUND

Outlier of the regarded the obligation to keep up the sinking fund just as sacred as the obligation to pay the interest on the debt.

Mr. SHERMAN said he did not mean to imply that the sinking fund could be impaired, but that Congress could regulate the method of its accu-

mulation.
Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said the bonds could not be taken from the holders without their consent, and if the Government wanted to redeem them it would have to pay their ruling rate. The them it would have to pay their ruling rate. The Government had paid six per cent. premium on its own bonds, but the bonds were six per cents. It was not likely that a 4/4 per cent, bond would go very much above par. These 4/2 per cents should be on the same footing as all other bonds. To exempt them from the operations of the sinking fund would be to put a blight upon the public credit.

In the course of further discussion—

credit.

In the course of further discussion—
Mr. SHERMAN stated that the bill did not propose absolutely that the 3½ per cents should be increased to \$400,000, but that they may be increased. The object, of course, is to save to the forcement. increased. The object, of course, is to save to the Government a large amount of interest. Mr. McDONALD moved an amendment, providing that the 4½ per cents shall not exceed \$300,000,000.

Mr. THURMAN advocated this amendment. He thought that by the time \$300,000 000 of the 4½ per cents were disposed of we would have no trouble in disposing of our 4 per cents. He was also opposed to these long bonds, as it gave the idea that our public debt was to be a perpetuity. Mr. BUTWELL though it best to accede to the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury. He did not think that at this time it would be possible to sell the 4 per cents unless perhaps they were made a

and this was not expedient. If the Senator from Obio [Mr. Thurman] would reflect, he would have that with the exception of the British consols no national loan was sold as low as 4½ per cent, and the British consols were held almost entirely in the realm, and were not on the markets of Continental Europe at all. The French per cent, loan was placed at 80, and it was a remarkable achievement for the United States to place its 5 per cents at par. The 4½ per cents would, of course, not be sold in bulk, they would be sold in small flocks of ten, fifteen or twenty millions, and if at any time it was found feasible to dispose of the 4 per cents at par, then the Secretary could suspend the sale of the 4½ per cents and dispose of the 4 per cents.

The amendment of Mr. McDonalo, making the 4½ per cents a thirty-year bond, but restricting the amount to \$300,000,000 was lost—ayes 14, noes 43.

The bill was then passed—ayes 51, noes 5— FIFTY OR SINTY-YEAR BOND, The amendment of art. alternating manage the 4% per cents a thirty-year bond, but restricting the amount to \$300,000,000, was lost—ayes 14, noes 43.

The bill was then passed—ayes 51, noes 5—Messrs, Cockerl, Earon, McLenent, McDon-Ald and Romentson voting in the negative.

Mr. Allison called up the

ALP and Romertson voting in the negative.

Mr. ALLISON called up the

west point appropriations

bill. The first amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations was for additional pay of professors for length of service, \$4,500, which Mr. Allison stated was longwity pay.

Mr. LOGAN alluded to the action of the House in cutting down appropriations, and said men who started out on the economy dodge generally commenced cutting down things which they knew nothing about. It was no part of an appropriation bill to interfere with existing law, although it was sometimes done. The professors at West Point were entitled to longwity rations according to existing laws, and this amendment, which was right and proper, was to give it to them.

Mr. SAULSBURY spoke of the burden of taxation, and said these professors received ample pay for the services rendered by them.

Mr. LOGAN said the law fixed the compensation of these professors, and until the law was repealed the appropriation ought to be made for it. The salary of the Senator from Delaware was fixed by law at \$5,000. What would the Senator say if, without repealing that law, an appropriation of only \$4,000 was made for his salary?

Mr. WEST said the salary and emoluments of the persons at West Point was fixed the same as colonels and lieutenant colonels in the army. If the power was possessed in an appropriation bill to reduce their pay, then the pay of the army officers must also be reduced.

Mr. MAXEY took the same view as Mr. Loo an, to reduce their pay, then the lay of the army officers must also be reduced.

Mr. MAXEY took the same view as Mr. Logan, and said if the law fixing the pay of these professors was not repealed, then the pay as fixed by law must be adhered to, and they have a valid claim on the Government for it. It would be introducing a new custom entirely if it was admitted that a Committee on Appropriations had the power to disregard existing laws and make such appropriations as suited them.

The discussion was continued by Messrs.

Logan, Strumson and Allison.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said it would be rather a remarkable spectacle if it was conceded.

rather a remarkable spectacle if it was conceded that a Committee on Appropriations had the power to decide whether we are to have that a Committee on Appropriations had the power to decide whether we are to have an expectation of the power to decide whether we are to have an expectation of the power to impore the solittle. If they have the power to ignore the law in regard to the army or the many they can ignore the law in regard to any other branch of the public service, and can usurp all the legislative functions which belong to Congress. He denied that the pay of the professors at West Point was any too much. He did not believe the people demanded this reduction; the people had too strong a recollection of the services rendered the country by West Point to want to cripple that institution.

Mr. STEVENSON asked if the Senator could deny that the pay of the professors at West Point had been correlatively increased and decreased by the Committee on Appropriations.

He was informed that the professors at West Point were certainty not entitled to any more than the professors at these institutions. He was perfectly willing to go before the people on the question of reduction of the expenditures. As to West Point hat was not the question now. The question was whether \$3,500 was hot enough for professors at

West Point, with house rent and fuel thrown in.
He thought that it was.
Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN did not-think there was any precedent for reducing the pay of the army in an appropriation bill. If there was it ought to be done away with, for it was a very improper thing. He did not think \$4,000 was too much for these professors. We members of Congress work six months in one year and three months the other, and we do not think \$6,000 too much for us. Yet these professors work all the year round. year round.

Mr. WEST said the average pay of the pro-fessors at West Point was under \$2,000. He de-nied that the Government paid any more than

IN PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS. He paid a compliment to the professors at West Point, whom he said were an honor to the coun-

Point, whom he said were an honor to the country.

Mr. KERNAN said he was not sufficiently acquainted with the merits of the pending prosition to say whether it was proper or not to reduce the pay of the professors at West Point, but what he wished to say was that it was a very common thing for legislation to be engrafted on appropriation bills.

Mr. DAWES alluded to the evil effects which had grown out of the practice of engrafting legislation on appropriation bills. He spoke of the increase of salaries of members el Congress in 1873, a measure which when brought forth independently had been voted down by a large majority, and was carried through on the back of an appropriation bill.

Mr. WALLACE opposed the reduction of the pay of the professors, and did not think this was a proper place to provide for it at any rate.

Pending discussion the Senate went into exrate.

Pending discussion the Senate went into executive session, and then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. BUCKNER, of Mo., called up the report of the committee of conference in relation to the payment of the interest on the 3.65 bonds of the DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

and moved its adoption.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Ind., inquired what had been done in relation to the nends that were alleged to have been issued fraudulently. Mr. BUCKNER said that that question had not been considered, because the bill did not in a single particular commit the Government to the PATMENT OF THESE BONDS.

all that the bill did was to declare that the District should use its own money to pay the interest trict should use its own money to pay the interest on these bonds. We could not just now separate the legal from the illegal bonds—the fraudulent from those that are not fraudulent. After an investigation of the whole matter an effort would be made to separate the good from the bad, but it could not be done before that. It was desirable to pass this bill now, in order that the interest might be met, and that there might be no question as to the further issue of bonds. The board of andit had recently issued a few bonds, but only upon certificates from the commissioners of the staking fund. He believed

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT had no authority now to do any more work. He believed that fraudulent certificates had been issued, but an investigation would develop that fact, but no fraud could be prevented by a refusal to pass this bill.

Mr. HEREFORD said that the discussion of the question commenced on January 27, and it was understood that no more bonds should be issued from that date, and he understood that the board of sudit was still issuing the bonds.

Mr. BUCKNER explained the operation of issuing the bonds, and said none had been issued since January 25 except upon claims previously allowed.

since January 25 except upon claims previously allowed.

Mr. HEREFORD said if that was so, why did the conference committee refuse to insert the clause in the original bill discontinuing the board of audit, and declaring that no bonds issued subsequent to January 21 should be plid.

Mr. BUCKNER said because they were not willing to discredit any of the bonds, and send them out with a stain. The committee did the best they could, and that which they believed to be right. He repeated that there had been no recent issue except upon claims previously authorized to be paid.

Mr. CLYMER, of Pa., said that he understood that bonds had been iraudulently issued since that bonds had been traudulently issued since January 25.

Nr. BUCKNER replied that the gentleman did not distinguish between the

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES by the sinking fund commissioners and the board of suddt.

Mr. CLYMER said it was asserted in the Senate the other day, and the statement was uncontradicted, that the board of audit had since January 25 issued one and a half million of bonds. effect.
Mr. BUCKNER said that the Senater, like some others, knew nothing about it.

Mr. HULMAN contended that the Government was committed to the payment of fraudulent bonds by this bill, and he wanted a postponement nonds by this oil, and no wanted a postponement until it could be ascertained how many of these bonds were fraudulently issued, so that their payment could be prevented.

Mr. BUCKNER said that the investigation now in progress might not close until the end of the tession. Complaint was made that the committee had not declared that bonds issued after Lancette for the contract of the tession. were in the hands of innocent holders, and it would not do to put a stain upon them. The

DONE THE BEST THING by stopping the issue of the certificates upon which the bonds were issued. Hesides, the payment of this interest did not come from the funds of the Government, but from the funds of the District District.

Mr. CLYMER argued that the discussion in the licuse on January 25 was notice to the world and to the board of audit that no more bonds should have been issued after that date, and those who accepted them did so with knowledge of the fact. should have been issued siter that date, and those who accepted them did so with knowledge of the fact.

Mr. HEREFORD said he should vote against the bill because the committee had not incorporated the amendment suggested by the Senate, discontinuing the power of the board of audit and declaring the Government not responsible for bonds issued after January 27. He understood that the reason that the amendment was not accepted was that the House committee wanted the board of audit continued, so that they could be called and examined during the investigation now in progress. They could be examined as well out of office as in it.

The Government should not be made responsible for bonds issued after January 27, and he should consent to no bill that did not prohibit that payment. Since the organization of the new government of the District each board had transcended its powers, and the House should therefore make haste slowly in this matter.

Mr. BUCKNER insisted that no bonds

HAD BEEN ISSUED FRAUDULENTLY since the Ith, and the board of audit was doing nothing in this matter.

Mr. HEREFORD understood that they were auditing every day.

Mr. BUUKNER denied it, and said he did not know where the gentleman got his information. He saw the members of the board of audit this morning, and they said they had not done any auditing for weeks.

auditing for weeks.

Mr. BUCKNER then demanded the previous question, but the House refused to second it by years 57 to mays 59.

Mr. HOLMAN then moved a postponement for one week, and that the report be printed.

Mr. BUCKNER inquired what the purpose Mr. BUCKNER inquired what the purpose was.

Mr. HOLMAN said it was to ascertain how far the House should refuse to indorse the bonds and the number fraudulently issued.

Mr. BUCKNER said the postponement was impreper, lift was true, as stated, that the board was still issuing bonds. There were one million of certificates that could be issued, and this bill stopped the issue of certificates.

Mr. CLYMER said he wanted a postponement for other reasons. He wanted to ascertain the purpose for which the bonds were issued; whether it was for counsel fees, or for subidding the press. These facts should all be ascertained.

Mr. EUCKNER said they would have to take longer time than a week to ascertain all that.

Mr. HEREFORD said if it was adact that the board of audit had stopped issuing bonds, there could be no harm in delaying action on the bill.

Mr. BUCKNER. But you say they have not stopped.

topped.

The subject was then postponed for one week.

Mr. SWANN, of Md., from Committee on FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

to which was referred the resolution in relation to Minister Schenck's connection with the Emma mine and the Machado claim, submitted the correspondence and a report, which were ordered to be printed. The report states that Mr. Schenck resigned the Emma mine directory at the request of the Executive, and the Government had no official knowledge of his connection with the Machado claim.

The SPEAKER then, in the morning hour, proceeded to call the committees for reports of a Machado claim.

The SPEAKER then, in the morning hour, proceeded to call the committees for reports of a private nature.

Mr. ROBBINS, of Pa., from the Naval Committee, reported a bill for relief of Fields & Reed, naval contractors at the Norfolk navy yard in 1860. Referred to Private Calendar.

A large number of pension bills were reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar.

The Claims Committee reported a number of bills, which were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar.

Mr. AshE, of N. C., from the Committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar.

Mr. AshE, of N. C., from the Committee of the United States Court for the Eastern district of Virginia to appoint a clerk of said court, to reside at Alexandria it ost as clerk of the Circuit and District Court. Passed.

Mr. MacDuugall, of N. Y., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to restore C. K. Thompson to his rank as second lieutenant in the army. Passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar, Mr. Cox, of N. Y., in the chair.

The committee subsequently rose, and the following bills were reported to the House and passed, viz: To pay DeWilt C. Senter mileage and per diem as a witness before a committee of the Forty-first Congress; to reimburse Horace Glover for propesty seized and sold by the United States Government; to authorize an issue of clothing to certain

ENLISTED MEN ENLISTED MES

of Company C, Sixth United States cavalry; for
relief, respectively, of Lieutenant Henry Jackson, Seventh United States cavalry; Wm H.
Nessie, Anthony Lawson, of Alexandria, Va.;
Daniel Wormer, of Albany, N. Y.; Anderson J.
Smith and Wilber F. Chamberiain, of Lewis
county, Mo.; and bills granting persions to Ruth
Isabella Naylor, Henry Schnetberg, of Indiana;
Elizabeth B. Dyer, Morris Dwight, Lydia A.
Morris, John A. Stewart, Elizabeth R. Huil,
Wm. T. Simms, Francis Bernard, Faunie E.
Records, David J. Garrett and Mrs. Jane Dulasey. Records, David J. Garrett and Mrs. Jane Dulaney.
On motion of Mr. CALDWELL, of Ala., the House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill for the distribution of the agricultural report, and the House then, at \$25 p. m., adjourned.

LOUISIANA GOING MAD.

REPUDIATION OF THE WHEELER COMPACT

COMMITTED ON IMPEACEMENT BAISED

CHECKMATED BY GOV. KELLOGG

Whom the Gods Would Bestroy, &c.

LOUISIANA.

Firing the Northern Heart-The White Liners Furnishing Radical Capital. [Special to the National Republican.] New Orleans, Feb. 25.—The New Orleans

Democrat of this merning published a revolution-ary article headed "Move Commencing-Tell A. P. Hill to prepare for action-Pass the infantry rapidly to the front," and saying: "The war upon Radicals begun in 1874, must go on or Louisiana is lost. Timid counsels are of that class of mistakes which amount to crimes." In obedience to the whip thus applied the revolutionists in the House proceed to pass a resolution under the guise of a motion without suspension of the rules r other legal facilities calling for a committee o inquire if there are any reasons for the prepara tion of articles of impeachment against the Gov

The Speaker ruled arbitrarily this was a me tion, not a resolution, and declared it carried. The design is to attempt to capture the government by a comp d'etat. The State government are tak-ing all possible precautions to resist the revolu-tion.

INPEACHMENT CHECKWATED. INFEACHMENT CHECKMATED.

New OBLEANS, Feb. 25.—In the House this morning a committee of seven was appointed to investigate what charges, if any, there are against Wm. P. Reliogg demanding his impoachment, and to report as early as practicable. Of the members of the committee all but one signed the Wheeler adjustment. This movement took the Republicans by surprise, as they did not anticipate any impeachment until after the Mardi Gras.

mittee a formal communication, asking to be in-formed when the committee proposes to enter upon this investigation, in order that he may ap-pear in person or by counsel.

Governor Kellog has issued a proclamation convening the Senate in extra session, to comconvening the Senate in extra session, to commence immediately on the expiration of the present regular session, on Thursday week, March 2, and continue for and during the space of tendays, for the purpose of considering any executive or other business that may be brought before them, or for the purpose of sitting as a court of impeachment, if necessary. The impression among Republicans seems to be that it was the purpose of the House to prefer articles of impeachment against the Governor and Lieutenant Governor on the last day of the session, which would suspend them from office and leave the Speaker of the House acting Governor, under the constitution.

Report of the Committee on Impeachment of

Gov. Ames. dispatch from Jackson, Miss., to the Appeal, says the House spent the entire day in considering the report of the Ames investigating committee. At the time the dispatch was sent last night a vote had not been reached. The report of the committee is quite lengthy, and recommends that Gov. Ames be impeached and removed from office for official misconduct on eleven separate and distinct charges, which are speciseparate and distinct charges, which are specified, consisting of the failure to remove certain
officials, and the removal of others without cause;
for causing bloodshed at Vicksburg; in Crosby's
case for calling for United States troops, and
having them eject Flanagan, sheriff of Warren
county, from his office in violation of law, and for
attempting to incite a war of races; in arming the
colored militia, and causing them to deflantly colored militia, and causing them to defiantly parade the streets of Clinton.

IMPEACHMENT OF GOV. AMES. JACKSON, MISS., Feb. 25 .- The House of Rep. Jackson, Miss., Feb. 25.—The House of Reprepresentatives adopted a resolution to-day, by a vote of eighty-six to four, impeaching Gov. A mes of high crimes and misdemeanor. The testimony in the case occupied several days in reading. The Senate has resolved fixelf into a court of impeachment for the trial of Lieut, Gov. A. K. Davis. Sixteen Republicans were absent. All those

altogether a vindication of his own conduct—with a report of a confession made to him ten years ago by a woman not named or identified, and how he refused to answer their questions, and precipitately withdrew.

The report concludes by recommending that liowen be called before the business meeting of the church next Wednesday evening to answer questions as to the accusations he had made against the pastor. against the pastor.

S. V. White made a bitter speech against Rowen, declaring that he ought to be excommunicated. This was received with applause and

cated. This was received with applicus and laughter.

Mr. Beecher here interposed and deprecated those manifestations of approval or merriment. He said that while there might be indicrous features connected with the case of the brother, yet it was a solemn thing for a church to cast out any member, and he (Bowen) was one of the founders of the church, and is a member, and the more tantalizing his conduct the more said the spectacle.

He hoped they would deal with the matter with solemnity. In his own thought it was on

spectacle.

He hoped they would deal with the matter with solemnity. In his own thought it was on the nature of an execution and funeral. Mr. Shearman said they wanted to deal with Bowen as a member. They had more affection for him than ever, and didn't want to part from him just now. [Laughter.] Ho gave them his chief fact, a statement by a woman, and he (Shearman) pleaged his reputation for asgacity that she was a dead woman. [Laughter.] He judged this from Bowen's heart and history, and his dragging the grave and the brothel for evidence, and relying on the dead to support his honor and word.

They had succeeded in getting him to fix the period at between ten and twenty-five years, but unfortunately for him the study and prayer meetings to which herefers did not exist together. [Laughter.] They had got their dear brother Bowen on the fact. [Laughter.] Bowen deciared his willingness to go before any three of several men he named. These are now appointed commissioners, and let him go before them, and he being a member, the whole proceedings would be privileged. [Applause.]

The report and recommendations of the examining committee were unanimously adopted.

The Whisky Conspirators. ST. Louis, Feb. 25.-The question of sentence ing the parties who had been convicted in this court was broached. Judge Dillon said the proper way seemed to be to let the cases stand as they were until the motions for new trial were dis-posed of, to which District Attorney Dyer acqui-esced, as that course would best subserve the in-terests of the Government.

Storrs, ex-Attorney General Williams and other NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25 .- Governor Hendricks and party arrived here to-day. They were met at the depot by the mayor and a committee of prominent citizens, where reception speeches were made, after which the party were escorted to the St. Charles.

RICHNOND, Feb. 22.—James R. Dowell, super-intendent of the first district, Southern division, Western Union Telegraph Company, is dange-ously ill and not expected to five through the night. Mr. Dowell was formerly the unhappy husband of Mrs. Nathalie Pollard, from whom he was divorced some years since.

Musical and Literary School Entertainment Musical and Literary School Entertainment.
The pupils of Grammar school, No. 1, Lincoln building, Miss M. E. Reed, principal, under the direction of their teacher, Miss M. E. Pryor, gave an interesting and pleasing entertainment last evening, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, decismations, dialogues, &c. They were assisted by Messra Aliston and Fleet, and a member of the Glee Club. An interesting feature was a reries of tableux representing St. Valentine's Day. The principal and teacher deserve great credit for their efforts in getting up this affair. The proceeds are to be used to purchase a piano for the builling.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26, 1876 CHINA AND JAPAN.

IMPEACHMENT WORKS DISABILITY

Fras.
Gov. Kellogg to-night addressed to the com-

# MISSISSIPPI.

Feb. 25.-Last night's special

or Davis filed a pica denying wholly and sever Plymouth Church and Bowen. Plymouth church to-night was devoted to the case of Henry C. Bowen. The report of the examining committee was rend. It recites Brother S. V. White's grievances against Bowen; how the latter was asked for; the essential facts relating to Beecher—and he only read what was nearly altogether a vindication of his own conduct—with

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25 .- A number of Episco pal Reform clergymen from this and other cities held an informal meeting in this place this morning to discuss questions which might tend to advance the interests of the Church. Among other things, the advisability of the eradication of the Lenien season was argued, and it was agreed that the subject should be recommended to the standing committee of the Reformed Episcopal Church for their consideration.

PERSONAL.

New York, Feb. 25.—Among the passengers arrived by the steamer Russia to-day was M. de Vangelas, secretary of the French legation at Washington. Sr. Louis, Feb. 25.-General Babcock, Mr.

RICHMOND, Feb. 25 .- James R. Dowell, super-

China Likely to Assist the Coreans Against

Japan. SAN FRANCISCO, Febb 25 .- Advices from China and Japan to January 17 state that the Chinese sovernment shows some disposition to sustain the sause of Corea against Japan. A report says that fresh hostilities are impending between the abcrigines and the Imperialists in Formora. Con-siderable activity is said to prevail at the Mamsi arsenal, at Foothow, and the troops at South Camp are being drilled incessantly. The Portu-guese plenipotentiary in China had remonstrated against the continuance of the blockade of Macio against the continuance of the blockade of Macso by Chinese customs cruisers. He will be backed up in his demands by a strong force, if necessary. The Corean question absorbs public attention, and it would seem that war is inevitable. It is said that an attack has been made on the Japanese by the Uoreans, and that Zurada has demanded reinforcements. These rumors have since been efficially denied, but in view of the warlike events a branch of the war office has been established at Simoneseki, and Yamagata, the Minister of War, left hurriedly for that blace on the 19th ultimo. Warlike stores are being actively collected and packed for transmission.

AMES TO BE DEPOSED IN MISSISSIPPI

Moody and Sankey.

at the Hippodrome to-day was attended by fully ten thousand people, and was devoted to the subject of intemperance. Among those on the platform were several who had been converted from a life of drunkenness, three of whom related the circumstances of their conversion and the happy

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.-The noon revival meeting

Specie Payments. New York, Feb. 25 .- In the Assembly to day Mr. Fish offered a concurrent resolution to the effect that our Senators and Representatives in enect that our Senators and hepesentative in Congress be requested to oppose the repeal of the resumption act, and to favor legislation to give faith and force to the pledge contained in that

Dairymen's Association-PRILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—The executive committee of the Centennial Dairymen's Association assembled at the Commercial Exchange this morning. A sub-committee of five was appointed as a working committee, and Col. Hawley was appointed agent to solicit funds. Without trans-acting any business the committee adjourned.

Centennial Beer Garden.

New Your, Feb. 25 .- The brewers' committee. on the Centennial grounds. Work will commence on the lat of March, and the building will be completed in forty-five days. A large amount of space is already applied for. Centennial Legal Heliday.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—A resolution was adopted by the Commercial Exchange Association to-day requesting the Legislature of this State to adopt a resolution making the 10th of May, the opening day of the Centennial Ex-position, a legal holiday.

Fatally Burned. BALTIMORE, Feb. 25 .- Margaret Dalton, a widow, aged forty-five, residing at No. 80 Marsh Market Space, was burned to death to-night by

her clothes igniting while asleep in front of on

THE CHARITY BALL. A Grand Gathering of Washington's Elite. One of the grandest sights in the social world is a ball-room filled with beauty and fashion. There is no established standard which a ball or an entertainment must reach in order to be called its cherished pleasures afterwards. There are occasions the morning after which the young ladies pen a note to some dear friend, describing the ball as lovely, with such charming waltzes, and perfectly beautiful dresses. The sterner sex hurry to the office, and not being so demonstrative, do not express their opinions in the vocabulary of superlatives, but let dreams of soft, musing and bewitching eyes and lovely forms float through their fancy as their pens pause in the middle of a line of figures. When such a thing occurs a ball may be called successful. Such was the charity ball given last evening at Masonio Temple for the benefit of the Ohlidren's hospital. A rush of carriages, a few hours spent in blissful content, the soft notes of music, water ices and sandwitches, the pressing of a hand and the glance of an eye, are generally all that is retained in the memory after a grand ball, but the distinguished assemblage and excellent management of last verning appared to the its cherished pleasures afterwards. There are assemblage and excellent management of last

sandwitches, the pressing of a hand and the glance of an eye, are generally all that is retained in the memory after a grand ball, but the distinguished assemblage and excellent management of last evening's entertainment will claim a chare in the memory. The hall was tastefully decorated, Over the platform was the word "Charity" in illumined letters, and in the rear of that the words. "The Children's Hospital." Bannerets, adorned with the insignia of the different States, were suspended all around the room, and the doors and walls were thickly draped with national flags. The assembly was very large.

It was a sight to imple the blood of an anchordete to climb to a perch in the rear of the gallery and look down upon the ever-moving throng in the ball-room. Statesmen, with all the dignity of the forum, stalked stately along listening to the prattle of some pert young girl, or minging in the waltz, still carrying the dignity, which is very inlineal to graceful waiting. Emptyheaded society men lounged by, exchanging small talk with the charming ones leaning upon their arm, or quoting some verse from Byron or Swinburne learned for the occasion.

Handsome matrons, looking more beautiful than their daughters; middle aged men, yawning in chairs and looking indifferently at the eager mirth of their younger companions; young girls, who have just entered upon the intoxicating pleasures of society; young men, not yet free from the bolisterous rudeness of the school-boy; merry old men, and merry old ladies, resolved to make the most of the rest of their lives—all were there and contributed to the enjoyment of the ovening. The anchorite would have felt particularly unhappy during the intervals of promenade when noting how tenderly the lovely ones clung to the arms of their strendants, and how copy they looked up into their faces as they listened to sweet nothings and replied with little taps of the fam. The waitz is a wonderful thing. A great deal of bad poetry has been lospired by list wonderful evolutions, and probably mor

A Surprise Party. Several of the young friends of Captain and Mrs. John A. Miller appeared at their residence, 432 K street northwest, to surprise their host and hostess. All of the party were in mask, but when their disguise was removed the following young ladies and gentlemen were found to be present in characters assumed: Miss Clara Dante, Luna;

ladies and gentiemen were found to be present in characters assumed: Miss Clara Dante, Luna; Miss Edith Smart, Spanish Lady; Miss Rosie Draper, Peasant; Miss Jossie Zappone, Martha Washington; Miss Mamie Chaplin, Snow Flake; Miss Lulu Johnson, Flower Girl; Miss Sarah Maker, Goddess of Liberty; Miss Belie Griffith, Scotch Girl; Miss Mamie Daly, French Peasant; Miss Ella Houston, Flower Girl; Miss Ella Rodgers, French Maid; Miss Lulu French, Snow Flake; Miss Katle Carroll, Winter; Miss Lillie Helder, Gipsy; Miss Lulie Dante, Folly; Miss Fanny Miller, Day; Miss Lulie Dante, Folly; Miss Fanny Miller, Day; Miss E. Hollimbeck, Princess; Miss Jame Miller, Night; Miss Bellie Müller, Fairy; Miss Minnie Hartman, Chambermaid; Miss Lulie Titzhugh, Negro Bride; Miss Emma Gangewer, Topsy; Miss Rosie Henderson, Dinah; Miss Effe Wright, Gipsy; Miss Emma Chansey, Dolly Varden; Miss Laura Wright, Fortune Teller; Mr. Claude Zapponie, black domino; Mr. Al DeReamer, Monk; Mr. Harry Barton, Ku Klux; Mr. Charles Erickson, Lone Woll; Mr. E. M. Morris, Folly; Mr. Ed. Helt, Chinaman: Mr. Robert Perolt, Humpty Dumpty; Mr. John Clarke, Centennial Sport; Mr. Harry McElfresh, Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. James Duffy, a Columbia Cadet; Mr. John Flitahugh, Zouave; Mr. Arthur May, Friar; Mr. Samuel Newton, Negro. This pleasant party danced and enjoyed themselves until a late hour.

Labor League, No. 6.

A large meeting of Labor League No. 6 was held last evening at Liberty hall, corner of Tenth

and R streets. Solomon Hunter presided, and Washington Lee acted as secretary. The meet-

ing was opened by prayer, and the president in-troduced Capt. F. R. Butler, central organizer, Labor League. The captain said he came here to the district by order of the Central council to aid in perfecting the good work of this organization. The captain said: "I have a knowledge of how this organization has been working in the great Westera States, and the great and good work performed by it. This organization is not the exclusive property of any political party: it is only the exclusive property of any political party: it is only the exclusive property of the toilling masses, and works only to unite them in one bond of brotherhood—North, South, East and West. In a few days I shall make an organizing tour through Virginia and wake up our boys in that old land of statesmen and soldiers. Your organization here is in a splendid condition, and I san proud to be of you and with you in this cause."

Mr. Bracken said be could say nothing to add to the strength of what the captain had said only to exhort them to join the organization and sustain its principles.

After a few remarks from Mr. Stewart, several members joined the order, and the society adjourned until next Friday evening. to the district by order of the Central council to

THEODORE L. HOLBROOK.

MS PRCCLIAR CLAIMS TO DISTINCTION

REFORM SCHOOL FROM WHICH HE GRADUATED HIS PERFORMANCES IN CHICARD POST DEFICE

COST OF LEARNING HOW THE ACE PLAYED

Herculean Efforts at Holding Whisky And How Judge Wilson Settled Maiters

The Chicago Tribune sketches some of the antecedents of this paragon of administrative re-form in the following style. But it should be added, in justice to the ex-Postmaster General, that he was ignorant of this history when Mr. Holbrook was appointed to office in the Depart-ment here. So also was Governor Jewell, who dismissed him more on account of general worth. lessness and inattention to duty than any other specified cause. We reproduce the Tribune's article from no ill-will to Mr. Holbrook, but simply to accouning the committee and the public with the character of one of their swift witnesses, whom they have also selected as their derk. The

Tribune of the 234 inst. says: During the recent investigations of Congress into the affairs of the Postal Department, Theo dore L. Holbrook, clerk of the House Committee on Post Offices, has figured largely. He has claimed to be able to testify to a more than ordinary amount of skullduggery and bad manage ment on the part of post officials, and has immor-talized himself by asserting he could show up a fearful amount of bad work in one of the most important branches of the Government. His testimony before the committee engaged in ex-amining postal affairs has attracted attention, and has excited some curiosity as to his own ante cedents. . If all that is said about him be true, he may well be excused for honestly believing that there has been more or less stealing in the

Post Office and its branches Holbrook was sworn into the service in Chicago on the 25th of April, 1861, and for some time held the position of clerk in the Eastern distributio In 1862 he was appointed superintendent of the distribution, and shortly afterwards was pro-moted to the chief clerkship of the office, and also made superintendent of the money-order department. He held these offices until about the

IT IS CHARGED AGAINST HIM that about October, 1886, a year before his removal, he fell into bad habits. He had contracted the acquaintance and friendship of gamblers, who, knowing his facilities for getting money, who, knowing his facilities for getting money, encouraged him in the faith that the ace must win twice in two deals, and that a man of perception and experience could twice out of five times "call the last turn." It is said that about that time he drank heavily, and that when under the influence of liquor he had no control over himself. When in an inebriated condition he would risk everything on one pull of the cards.

But one thing is claimed in his favor, and that is, that he never would gamble unless he was sunder the influence of liquor. When he was sober, which frequently was the case, nothing could induce him to enter a gambling, house, but, when he got on one of his periodical sprees, he steered straight for the "layout," and bet so wildly that he soon attracted attention, and it was not a great while before every gambler in Chicago knew him, and he was considered among the fraternity as a pigeon who ought to moult at all seaseons of the year.

During the year between October, 1865, and October, 1867, the rapacity for liquor knew no bounds, and whenever he was overcome he would steer straight for a gambling-house. Of course, his salary couldn't stand that sort of thing, and it was about that time that Col. Gillmore, then the postmaster, found out that Holbrook

HAD BEEN EMBEZZLING FROM THE POST OFFICE HAD BEEN EMBEZZLING FROM THE POST OFFICE.

Gilmore was at first loath to believe it, and the
matter ran on for some time longer. Holbrook
was one of the most popular men in the office,
and he possessed that ineffable charm of being
the best of company, even when drunk. There
are some men whose disagreeable qualities are
never manifest until drawn out by liquor, but
Holbrook was of another moid. The more he
drank the more companionable he became, and
when his fellow-clork stried to argue him out of
his bad habits he would turn their best efforts off
with a laugh, and with the rollicking, good, easy

Holbrook was of another mold. The more he drank the more companionable he became, and when his fellow-clorks tried to argue him out of his had habits he would turn their best efforts off with a laugh, and with the rollicking, good, easy way that is inherent in some men, and which is developed by the ardent, he would actually convince them that he was "all right," and they would strive to hide his fraffices from the powers that were.

It was never dreamed at that time that he was a defaulter. It was supposed that his worst fault was drinking, and no one supposed that the neck of Uncle Sam's sacks were also called upon to contribute to the gentleman's pleasures and excitements. He was known to be well connected, and was supposed to be honest. It was generally believed that his greatest fault was a frailty, and when the crime of embezilement was fastened on him none were more surprised and horrisied than those from whom he had persistently borrowed money, and who honestly believe to this day that he ought to pay that borrowed money back.

In 1857, Mr. C. S. Squiers, now Assistant Postmaster, was clerk in the office. In August of that year he concluded to take a vacation for a few days, and went to Belvidere. He and Holbrook occupied the same office at that time, and when Squiers went away he put Holbrook in charge of his (Squiers') desk. When Squiers returned he learned that Holbrook had been on a big spree, and had not spent much of his time in the office. Fearful that something might be wrong, and yethot a for a moment suspecting the possibility of Holbrook's dishonesty, Squiers, ruciully, "he never did pay it back, and I had to make it up out of my own salary." Holbrook often alluded to the debt in an airy kind of way, and frequently called Squiers's kind to make it up out of my own salary." Holbrook often alluded to the debt in an airy kind of way, and frequently called Squiers's tenion to the fact that the money would be paid at some time, but the time has never come around, and eight years have patiently wai

After Col. Gilmore's death,

JUDGE WILSON,

who was on Gilmore's bond, examined his affairs, and found the notes given by Holbrook. He instited an investigation, and found that the money had been gambled away. The Judge determined to rescue the money, and applied to Jake Rehm and Jack Nelson for assistance. They declined any help, and finally the Judge went direct to Mr. Tittsworth, one of the Police Commissioners. That gentleman promised to facilitate matters so far as he was able, and a few days after the confers and the was able, and a few days after the confers and the sum of the police Commissioners. This is the outline of Holbrook's history in Chicago. When Gen. Sherman took charge of the post office he listened to the entreaties of Holbrook and his friends, and upon Holbrook's promise to keep straight, Gen. Sherman agreed to give him an opportunity to retrieve himself. Two weeks afterwards the General iound Holbrook in his office one morning very drunk, and recommits discharged him. Two weeks afterwards the General found Hol-brook in his office one morning very drunk, and promptly discharged him.
It would seem from this state of facts that Holbrook is competent to testify to steals in the post office, and that as an expert in that line, if on no other ground, his testimony is of some

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 25 .- The third and fourth stories of the Saxony knitting mills at Little Falls, N. Y., were destroyed by fire to-night, Loss, \$25,000. A large number of hands have been thrown out of employment. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 25 .- The works of the morning. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$28,500. CHICAGO, Feb. 25 .- Late Wednesday night fire at Lemars, Iowa, destroyed a large building occupied by four families. A woman and three small children were buried in the ruins, and when found were burned to a cinder. The husband is now a raving maniac.

RECORD OF CRIME. SARATO GA, N. Y., Feb. 25.-Ex-County Treas-urer Henry A. Mann, of Ballston Sps., has been indicted for forgery in the third degree. He gave ball in \$10,000.

Donald, tried in the Criminal Court on three in-lictments of forgery and embeszlement, has been ionorably acquitted. Bosrow, Feb. 25 .- John N. Pierce, formerly ashier of the Merchants' National Bank, of Lowell, who was lately acquitted of a charge of embeziement, was to-day arrested on charges of forgery and larceny. NO. 79.

BOARD OF HEALTH. A Live Stock Inspector Wanted-Work of the Realth Office-Vital Statistics.

The first meeting of the Board of Health for the present week was held at their rooms last night. In the absence of the President, Dr. D. W. Bliss was called to the chair.

Mr. Marbury, from the finance committee, reperted a bill for \$1.22, which was approved and

ordered paid.

The president here entered and took part in the neeting.
The health officer submitted the following report of the operations of his office for the week ending February 19, 1876: Nuisances reported, 423; referred, 109; abated, 202; referred to Commissioners, 10; citizens' complaints, 45; official notices issued, 43; causes of death investigated, 7; percentary conditions investigated, 7; burials at public expense recommended, 7; patients treated by physicians to the poor, 191; cost of medicines furnished by druggists, \$50,00; causes of xymotic diseases investigated, vir. Typhoid lever, 4; dipatheria, 3; scarlotina, 1; malarial fever, 1; premises found in a sanitary condition, 4; unsanitary, 5; tons of garbage removed, 79; dead animals removed, 54; privies cleaned, 498. Marine products—Luspections—12,20 bushels oysters, 6,01; bunches fish. Condemned—4014, 19s. boef, 33 fbs. muston, 21be, pork, 40 lbs. bacon, 9 lbs. sansage, 55 chiegens, 15 greece, 3 turkeys, 5 rabbits, 80 cabbages, 2 bushels apples, 1 bushel potatoes. Animals impounded, 1; in pound, 1. 10; citizens' complaints, 45; official notices issued.

A LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR WANTED.

A LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR WANTED.

The health officer submitted the following communication in relation to the importance of appointing a live stock inspector immediately:

'I have the honor to recommend that the board appoint a competent live stock inspector, where duty it shall be to visit every day as many as possible of the slaughter-houses within the limits of Washington and Georgetown and their immediate subturbs, where cattle, hogs, &c., are killed, the meat to be offered for sals in said cities. The object being to prevent the sale of the unwholesome fiesh of diseased creatures, and which object can only be accomplished by the means recommended, viz. The presence of the inspector at the time of slaughter. I have for some time been aware that ignorant or unprincipled butchers in the District are disposing of the meat of diseased cattle as lood in various forms in our cities, but our limited food inspection force has been altogether engaged in the daily inspection of the markets and shops, having no time for attention to the sources of supply. From time to time, incidentally, wholessie condemnations have been made at the slaughter and commission houses. But this special service demands the whole time of a competent inspector, and I would now urge the consideration of this necessity by the board.

"During the past week information reached us that two diseased cows had been sold by a dealer A LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR WANTED.

the board,
"During the past week information reached us
that two diseased cows had been sold by a dealer
in this city to a butcher and sausage maker in the
vicinity. Upon investigation, we found the animals, and, ordering their slaughter, discovered
extensive disease of the lungs and other organs, extensive disease of the lungs and other organs, the two lunes of one cow weighing respectively 27% and 3% pounds, the left lung being enermously enlarged and entirely solidified. Unmistakable evidences of the disease were manifest at the time of the sale of the animals by the dealer to the butcher. The penalty for such deliberate outrage upon our community, dependentupon our markets for subsistence, should not be less than that for a high crime or misdemennor. It is probable that many such cases escape our vigilance through lack of sufficient force. The appointment, therefore, appears to be indispensable to the service."

con mittee.

A com nunication was received from the health officer on different subjects, first speaking of the rea: termination of the contract for the i ea. termination of the contract for

THE COLLECTION OF GARBAGE
in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and
the approach of the season of excessive quantity
to be collected. He season of excessive quantity
to be collected. He suggested the appointment
of a committee to consider the subject of a new
contract for the coming year and the correction
of the faults experience has developed. The system adopted and now in operation, he says, is in
many particulars a very great improvement over
the former, but greater dispatch, precision and
neatness must be secured before the system will
fulfill the anticipations of the board at the time
of instituting a change a year ago for this important sanitary committee.

2. He asked authority to order three hundred
vaccine points, in small packages, say fifty at a
time, as occasion might demand. Frequent application was made for the purchase of one or
more points, by physicians and otners, and many
are required for the vaccination of families of the
very poor where cases are from time discovered.

The authority was given to make the purchase.

3. He states that two hundred feet in length of
the fence on the north side of

THE HOLMEAD CEMETERY has, in consequence of the caving bank on Boundary street, failen flat, and should be restored to
prevent ingress by malicious persons. The whole
line of sence on that side should be reset to prevent frequent occurrence of this zecident. When
turning over the care of this zecident, when
turning over the care of this cemetery to the
Board of Health, the District Commissioners expressly provided that such care or supervision
should be without expense to the District of Columbia. There are no funds at the disposal of
the health officer for the necessary repairs. He
asked instructions in the matter from the board.
This letter was referred to the District Commissioners, with the information that the board
had no funds for the purpose asked for.
The frame house and premises situated on the
north side of H, between Twelfth and Thirteenth
streets northwest, the property of George W. north side of H, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets northwest, the property of George W. Utermehle; the frame house and premises, No. 1815 F street northwest, and the frame shantles situated in Ostreet alley, between Fourth and Fifth and N and O streets northwest, the property of George W. Cissell, being in a bad sanitary condition, were condemned as nulsances, and the health officer ordered to abate the same.

The case of Abraham Boyd, who died of typhold faver at the corner of Ninth and W streets northwest, was referred to the health officer, that an examination might be made of the premises, to see if any local cause existed to produce the disease.

examination might be made of the premises, to see if any local cause existed to produce the discase.

The investigation was made, and the health officer reported that the premises and surroundings were in an unsanitary condition constantly, by reason of the lack of public and private sawers. The surface being always saturated with water from the numerous springs and other sources, nothing except extensive public improvements can be applied for the permanent remedy of the evil, which is very great. Care is exercised to instruct the public in such preventive, measures as they may practice for their own protection.

The secretary of the board was directed to communicate these facts to the Commissioners.

The registrar submitted his statement of mortality in the District for the week ending February 19, which shows: Total deaths, 91; adults, male, white, 14; female, 5: male—colored, 8; female, 7; minors—male, white, 16; female, 9; male, colored, 15; female, 17. Under one month old, 10; one year, 18; two years, 3; three years, 4; city years, 1; firty years, 4; starty years, 10; thirty years, 2; forty years, 2; of these 55 were natives of the District of Columbia, 33, of the United States, 2 of Ireland, 1 of England.

A communication was received from Luchda Johnson, residing on C street, near Teath northwest, complaining that the parties of whom she rented the house that she occupied had taken the room adjoining for a horse stable, and asked the abstement of the nuisance. Referred to the health officer.

Mr. E. B. Bliss, Dr. C. H. Bowen and Joseph W. Reed made application for positions under

abatement of the nuisance. Referred to the health officer.

Mr. E. H. Billss, Dr. C. H. Bowen and Joseph W. Reed made application for positions under the board. Papers filed.

Mr. Marbury spoke of the lack of power possessed by the board in cases of extreme destitution, and where immediate necessity for prempt action sometimes area. He thought there should be a conference with the District Commissioners on the subject, and some plan agreed upon to remedy the defects now existing.

Dr. Hills said that legislation was requisite, and the ground would be found covered in the bill now being prepared by the committee on ordnance.

The board then went into private meeting.

St. Louis, Peb. 25.—In the United States Cir-cuit Court to-day Colonel Hatch, counsel for Wm. McKee, filed an affidavit in support of the motion for a new trial. Some editorials from the Republican, which are claimed to have served to prejudice the case against the defendant, were also filed. The affidavit mentioned is by Watson Foster, of Louisiana, Pike county, Mo., who charges H. F. Summers, a juror in the McKee trial, with having prejudiced the case by stating previous to the trial that he believed McKee was

guilty, and that he was the biggest toad in the

puddle.

The Court ordered that the defendant have leave until the 5th of March to nie additional affidavils, the prosecution ten days thereafter to answer the same, and the defendant to have until the 20th to file testimony in rebuttal. New York, Feb. 25.—According to a report in the Telegram, it seems that the steamer Herder actually caught fire yesterday in the sheathing around the boiler. A knowledge of the trouble was carefully kept from the passengers, and even

now the officers of the steamer are extremely reticent. In the evening it was decided that the passengers, mails and specie should be sent sahore. The fire kept increasing, and the heat was so great that it was necessary to discharge her cargo, a portion of which was resin. After this the fiames were speedily extinguished. Damage unknown.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The steamer Herder sailed for Hamburg this evening. Army of the Cumberland.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—A large meeting of the Army of the Cumberland was held to-night at the Continental hotel, to make arrangements for the tenth annual reunion of the Seciety of the Army of the Cumberland in this city, July 6 and 7. Arrangements were concluded for making the reunion the grandest ever held. Secretary of the Name of Secretary of the Secretary of Secretary of Secretary of Secretary of Secretary of Secretary of Secretary Treasury Bristow will deliver an oration at the Academy of Music. Colonel Wm. Michael was to night elected president of the executive committee.

Civil Rights. Housron, Taxas, Feb. 25,-Judge John A. Mc. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25,-Before United States Commissioner Smith this afternoon Upton S. Newcomer, clerk at the Bingham house in this city, was held to bail on the charge of infringing the provisions of the civil rights bill by refusing accommodation to Rev. Fields Cook, a colored clergyman, of Alexandria, Va., on the 28th o January last. Cook was a delegate to the Mood; and Sankey convention.